The Cimes.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY LA WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

AMU-EMENTS

Richmond Theatre, "Lord Rooney."
Academy of Music, "Pinafore."

MEETINGS AND EVEN IS THIS DATE, St. Andrew's Commandery, K. T., Ma-sonic Temple. Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall. Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall, Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Hall.

Monacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Fraternity Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.

Mutual Lodge, K. of H., Druids' Hall.

Dale Lodge, K. of H., Owens' Hall.

Old Dominion Council, A. L. of H., Dru
Ids' Hall.

Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller

nond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Richmond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Hall.

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Cornice Workers, Eagle Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gatewood's Hall.
Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.

Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.

Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere

East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Company A. First Regiment, Armory
R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee-Camp Hall.
Friendship Lodge K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Shield of Honor, Smith's
Hall.

THE GENERAL DEPRESSION.

It has been thought for some time that the depression in general business which we experience in the United States is not confined to this country. Ours is, of course, sharply accentuated by the financial panic which the cheap silver dollar subjected us to eighteen months ago, but an impression has been gaining ground for some time that the whole world has come to be affected within the past few years with a growing stagnation of business. Evidences that this is so are ac cumulating. For instance, the imports of the German Empire for the first nine months of the year 1894 show an increase over last year of 7.5 per cent, in quantity, and of only 0.2 per cent, in value, while in the exports there was a gain of 6.2 per cent, in quantity, with a loss of 5.6 per cent, in value. Prices continue, ed, but who will find the price of flour therefore, to sag there, as evidences show them to be doing everywhere else in the world. We are not complaining of this. On the contrary, we are firmly convinced that low prices and the highest happiness of which man is capable are inseparably connected. We only desire to fix atten tion, in the first place, upon the fact that decréasing prices, which we choose to call depression in business, are the rule universally over the world and by no means confined to the United States.

There must, of course, be some general cause for this, and, to our mind, it is not at all difficult to discover that general cause. The advances in the last quarter of a century in the methods of production have made a supply of everything that man uses far beyond the capacity of the world's consumption. This is by no means confined to manufactures. It is manifested in every direction-in the supply of food as well as in the supply of pig iron or hats and shoes.

Every person coming from England tells us of the depression in agriculture there. Prices of agricultural products are so low that tenants are throwing up their leases and landlords are in despair. The explanation of this is simple enough. The Argentine Republic is filling Liverpool with wheat which the Argentine farmers are glad to sell at a price that will net them 25 cents in Argentina. This means that they are going to sell wheat in Liverpool at something like 35 or 40 cents a bushel. The English tenant cannot, of course, pay rent out of wheat sold at any such price as this. A recent report by the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture undertakes to examine and state the cost of raising wheat in Kansas, and it cannot probably be raised in England much, if any, cheaper than in Kansas. The average cost reported is 55 1-2 cents a bushel at 10 bushels to the acre, 48 cents at 15 bushels to the acre, 35 4-5 cents at 20 bushels to the acre, 31 cents at 25 bushels to the acre, 27 cents at 30 bushels to the acre, and 25 cents at 25 bushels to the acre. It is not possible for the Englishman to compete with the Argentina wheat-grower on any such terms as these, hence we hear of the English farmer complaining that the country is going to the demnition bowwows. We do not, however, hear the many millions of people in England who raise no wheat complaining of this extremely and gratifyingly low price of

bread. We conclude, therefore, that the steady decline in prices which we see going on every day in everything, and which we call depression in business, is universal, and, therefore, that it is due to a general cause which is oversupply and we ask, then, what is to be done about it? Whatever is done we shall never consent either to try to put prices up again, or, if we could consent to that, to try to put them up by debasing the medium of exchange

But, to answer the question-the first leave conditions to settle themselves to the new order of things that new inventions have produced. We may tinker and legislate as we please, but our petty juggling will have no more influence on the final outcome than a fly speck has on a granite wall. The solution of the case rests in evolution and in the gradual adaptation of men to the changed state of affairs. We can help that process of evolution powerfully, however, if we will, thing to be done is to do nothing and

by taking every impediment off of trade qualified free silver man, made a speech and traffic, thus affording every people in every quarter of the globe an unin-terrupted opportunity to find out every other people in every other quarter of tween the silver and the gold dollar unthe globe with whom each can trade to advantage. When all have perfectly free and unimpeded access to each other they will find out what is necessary for so acjusting themselves to the new order of things as to make man secure the largest beneficial result from it. just as they are impeded in these free | tics exchanges the process of the new adjustment will be retarded and the happy day

will be postponed. What we in this country want, then, is the absolute and unconditional repeal of all protective tariff laws, and, if they were out of the way we should very soon find ourselves adapting ourselves satisfactorily to the change.

The cotton growers' convention was wise to advise planters to cultivate smaller areas of cotton hereafter, and to raise more of what they need for home consumption. When the cotton planter devotes his entire energies to producing semething to sell, and trusts to buying what he is going to live on from others, he puts himself at the mercy of events over which he can exercise no sort of control. He cannot tell how many other cotton planters are going to do precisely what he is doing, and as he does it he may fairly assume that all the others will do the same. The consequence is a glut of the thing to be sold is raised, which drives its price down to the bottom, while the supply of what they are to live on is diminished to the extent that they fail to raise it, and the price of it is consequently enhanced. He loses, therefore, under this system at both ends. True political economy calls upon cotton planters to devote their first efforts to producing enough meat and bread for themselves, and enough grain and long food for their animals. When this is secured the remainder of their energies are to be applied to producing the money crop. The planters of the South have always been disposed to reverse this, the it impossible to do so successfully, many have come forward with their nostrum of a cheap money as an automatic substitute for sound economic laws that will secure them a profit that cannot be legitimately secured except by a rigid adherence to sound principles. But the cotton planter's demand for a debased money is not altogether devoid of a basis of sense from his standpoint. It would bring an advantage to him.

One of the most elementary and best known facts in political economy is that when a country's money becomes de-based labor is the last thing to rise in value, and it never does rise in a ratio at all proportioned to the rise in other things. We saw the fact illustrated here during the war. A barrel of flour or a pair of boots rose one hundred times in value, while wages of labor rose not ten times, perhaps. We can make no accu rate and precise statements, because the prices of everything were varying all the time. But every one knows the general fact that commodities rose out of all proportion to the rise in labor. It has been the universal experience of the world, until it is one of the very best accepted facts in political economy, that wages are the last thing to rise when a country's money is debased, and that they never rise in anything like a due proportion to the rise that takes place

Very well. What will happen if the cotton planter succeeds in debasing our money with cheap silver dollars, so that gold is driven out of our circulation and we have nothing but the debased silver dollars? He will sell his cotton in Liverpool for gold, buy two silver dollars with one gold dollar, and pay his laborers who produced the cotton with one of the silver dollars. It will work most admirably for the cotton planter who hires labor, but it will be death to the laborer, whose wages will be very little increasand meat, and sugar and coffee doubled and trebled.

This very thing is going on at this moment in Argentina. Gold is at a high premium there, and the country has allowed its currency to become a debased paper currency. The increase in the growth of wheat is becoming enormous there, and for two reasons. The first is the country is admirably adapted to wheat, but the land owners are enormously assisted just now by the debased currency. They sell their wheat in Liverpool for gold, and with one dollar of gold purchase two or three dollars of the depreciated home currency, with which they pay their labor at old rates of The land owners are making money, but the laboring population is in a sad state. Skinning eels is fine fun for the boys, but dreadful for the eels.

A TELLING KNOCK-DOWN.

The Washington Post quotes Judge Elijah Robinson, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., as saying the following in Washington city a day or so back: "There will be some rather queer statesmen in the next House of Repre-

sentatives.
"In Missouri, as in other parts of the "In Missouri, as in other parts of the Union, in many districts looked on as surely Democratic the Republican nomination for Congress almost went begging. Good men who would take it were mightly scarce. In Champ Clark's district, for instance, there seemed to be absolutely no reason to doubt Mr. Clark's re-election, and the Republicans nominated a music teacher against him. Champ ignored his adversary and went off speechmaking in other parts of the State. Nobody dreamed the music man would win, and I guess it's the first case on record where a gent of that profersion was sent to Congress."

We don't mean at all to decreciate this

We don't mean at all to depreciate this gentleman's profession. A professor of music may be as good a man as the follower of any other avocation, and he may be just as well or better qualified to be a representative in Congress as a lawyer or a banker. But it is very evident from Judge Robinson's remarks that this particular professor of music was a rather small potato, that the people of the community hardly expected ever

to see seated in Congress. There is a lesson of very deep moment in this case; Champ Clark, Esq., is one of the brightest men in the present Congress. This is the first term he has served in Congress, but he attracted especial attention to himself both in the extra and in the regular session, by his quickness and vigor. He allowed him-self to be dragged off by his crazy colleague Bland, into pursuit of the free silver mirage, and the result is before us. The Democrats did not vote for the musical Republican, they simply refused to vote for their own free silver can-didate, although one of the brightest

men in the present House. This ought to teach those who believe that government can, by its ipse dixit, to the Georgia Legislature in which he declared that while he was for free coln-

The Lynchburg News is disgusted with the premature agitation of a subject which cannot be settled for three years, and it has the following to 'ay about the gossip as to Governor O'Ferrall's successor.

"The curse of Virginia has been poli-"The curse of Virginia has been politics. Herace Greeley once made this remark about the State, and it is quite as true to-day as when the fact was first impressed on the mind of the Tribune's great editor. The present executive has not yet served the first year of his term. The time for the selection of his successor is three years off, but already the Richmond correspondents and some of the newspapers are beginning to discuss the availability and prospects of candidates. This whole thing of nominating a governor three years ahead is premature."

nominating a governor three years ahead is premature.

It is a matter of little present concern who shall sit in the Governor's chair after Colonel O'Ferrall's term of office has expired. That there will be a great many men who will be willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the Commonwealth goes without saying. But we agree with the News and Horace Greeley that the continuous political agitation which we have in Virginia is a curse. What our people should do is to ignore politics altogether for a season and buckle down to work. The energy expended in nominating men for office and "discussing the situation," would realize a fortune if properly directed in business or in honest toll. Let us give politics a long rest and farewell, for the present at least.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

This argument is all very well for the editor, but where does the newspaper correspondent come in under such a

A correspondent writing to the New York Sun pays a high compliment to the beauty of the women of Baltimore.

The correspondent says:

I read carefully the criticism in The Sun on Sunday of Gertrude Atherton on society women at the Horse Show, and am compelled to thoroughly agree with her. To the casual observer her remarks may appear harsh and unjust, but I have come to the same conclusion as she after several years of careful observation. I spent several evenings the week before last at the Baltimore Horse Show. Being the first attempt, it was naturally a crude exhibition as regards surroundings. The base-ball field was covered with ordinary circus tents. There were forty or fifty boxes and a limited promenade on one side of the ring. The weather was cold and rainy, but Baltimore society was at the head of the affair, and the ladies turned out en masse to show their appreciation as well as their pretty faces. Such a collection of lovely, graceful, stylish women I have rarely seen before. To see a homely or unstylish one was indeed an exception. The contrast between them and our society women was painful to a New York man. I no longer wonder that Mr. Fred. Gebhard sought his bride in Baltimore. The correspondent says:

The Petersburg Index-Appeal of yesterday contains extracts from The Times editorial of the day before, on the folly of southern Democrats lending their aid to legislation objectionable to northern

The Index concludes its article in these

words:

In the course of a few years many of the south in Democrats who have been prominent in both the Senate and House will retire from politics. Some of them have aiready been left at nome by the rec mt Republican triumph. The Democrats who will succeed them will perhaps have more modern ideas as to finance and taxation and other economic problems. Let us hope that they will be Democrats of brains and courage, true to the best traditions of their party, untainted by populistic vagaries. If such men they be, we shall hear no more of the charge that the South is opposed to the North because of the issues settled thirty years ago by the arburament of war. We shall then have Democrats both of the North and of the South living only in the present, and forgetting the paid.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Atlanta Journal: The "original free sirver man," has long been an unknown quantity in the political world. The editor of the North Georgia Citizen thinks he has found him, He says: "Judas Iscariot was the original free silver man, and his prototype has multiplied and been handed down even unto this generation."

Baltimore Herald: The observation has already been made that by far the greater amount of good growing out of the Lexow Committee's investigation will be accom-Committee's investigation will be accomplished outside of New York. The disclosures there made have so aroused the moral sentiment of the people as to bring about similar inquiries in Chicago, in New Orleans and in a number of other cities. The rottenness revealed has awakened the political conscience of the people to a realization of duty, and the process of house-cleaning is everywhere going on in some form.

Charleston News and Courier: "The complete returns of the election in Missouri," says the Memphis Appeal, "reveal the interesting fact that while the Republican gain over the Republican vote of two years ago was triffing, the Democrats lost 41,853 votes. This shows conclusively that the Democrats would not go to the polis, and permitted the Republicans to carry the State through deliberate Democratic default." There is some comfort in this, but not much. The stay-at-homes in all the States, by their stlent vote, have elected the Democratic majority in the present Congress to Reep their company after next March. The returns show that the Democratic losses throughout the country amounted to about 25 per cent. of the Democratic vote two years ago, which was enough to give the Republicans the control of the next Congress. It was a great mistake, but there is encouragement in the hope that all the stragglers will be found in the front rank again in 1895. Two years of Republican deviltry in Washington will bring them out if anything will.

New York Heralor The reply of the Japanese Government to Mr. Gresham's offer of mediation between the warring eastern powers has been received in Washington. It has taken the Mikado a long time to consider the terms in which to make fitting reply to a very unnecessary and untimely offer. Though the official correspondence in the case has not yet been published, it is known that the Japanese refusal is conched in exquisite diplomatic phraseology. In other words, the pill is most delicately sugar-coated.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: If it should turn out that there were Americans among the ten thousand Christians butchered by order of the Turkish Government nere should be speedy redress. Uncleam should make "the unspeakable Turk" of like a decent sort of a man.

New York Sun: There must be an error in the report printed yesterday that the War bepartment will reject the bills presented by the railroads affected by the Chicago riot for carrying the troops to put the riot down. Even after all that has happened, we cannot believe that the administration will thus ally itself with the forces of disorder.

The issue presented by this rumor is very simple; it is nothing less than this Shall a citizen and a tax-payer, when threatened with assault, be compelled to make a direct payment to the policeman whom he calls upon to protect him?

The railroads were selzed by lawbreakers ready to burn their property and to kill their people. They were entitled to the full and effective protection of the law, as much as a householder assaulted by a burglar. Moreover, the public had an equal claim upon the Government to protect it in its freedom of travel, and to clear the tracks for its benefit.

clear the tracks for its benefit. Philadelphia Record: The reported plurality against Representative Bland, of Missouri, is 10 votes. But Mr. Bland will make no contest. He knows from experience that a Republican in the South although beaten by 5,000 votes, would have a better chance than he in the next Republican House.

business to put an end to it. Persons should be designated for that purpose who are at least as competent as the Syracuse doctor who has been seeking notoriety by asking the privilege of making the resuscitation experiment.

A Repub ie n Prophet.

A Republic n Prophet.

One North Carolina Republican, who more than a year ago predicted the defeat of the Democracy in this State, sees that the result was only an accident, and now predicts that in 1896 the good old State will come back to her moorings. In a private letter to the editor, he says:

My rejoicing over the result has not been excessive, for the reason that I fully understand that the result will probably be reversed at the next election. I have not the slightest doubt that the same elements which were accidentally brought together during the recent campaign will fall to pieces, and that in the long run the present victory will be no advantage to the Republican party. I am glad that a number of my friends have secured good positions, particularly as the majority in the Legislature will insure the election of Prikchard to the Senate. I beat you prophesying as to the result, and I propose now to put myself in a position that will not be likely to reverse the matter at the next election, for I now predict that 1898 will bring back the Democratic party to its former status in the State.—Raleigh News-Observer.

The Man From the West,

We begin to hear of candidates for Governor. They are springing up here and there, like volunteer potatoes in the fence corner. Unless we are much out of the accurate reckoning, there will be a man "out of the West" this time, and his initials will be J. H. T. He is a very popular man, and whenever defeat has come to him through the favoritism of his fellow-citizens for some other distinguished citizen, he has accepted the decrees of fate with such good nature and grace that the people have felt like reserving for him a governorship about 1897.—Norfolk Landmark.

NEWS OF MANCHESTER, Death Yesterday Morning of an Old Ci izen,

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES, 1121 HULL STREET, BRATTLE BLOCK, Manchester Bureau R. Gelmo- b Times. (
1121 Hull. Staret, Blatte Block.)

Mr. W. J. Pergusson died at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, at his home, on Clopton street. Mr. Fergusson was fitty years of age, and had been in bad health for some time. He leaves a widow and seven children. His relict is a sister of the late Thomas Ryan.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from St. Peter's cathedral. The remains will be interred in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

Next Sunday will be the annual Thanksgiving-Day of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. They will attend in a body Bainbridge-Street Baptist church, where Rev. L. A. Thornhill will preach a special sermon. A large crowd is expected.

This evening the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomovive Engineers will have a Confederate Tea at Mrs. C. F. Conley's residence, 140s Porter street. Only ten cents admission will be charged, and the sum realized will go to the charity fund for the poor and sick of Manchester.

A motorman on the Clay-Street line, in

fund for the poor and sick of Manchester.

A motorman on the Clay-Street line, in Richmand, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant charging him with the betrayad, under promise of marriage, of Miss Etta Driver, daughter of Mr. John Driver, who hives at Sixth and Bainbridge streets. His case came up at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A preliminary examination was held, and he was bound for his appearance before the Mayor's Court this morning. The examination yesterday afternoon excited much interest, and the court-room was crowded.

crowded.
Mr. H. C. Jennings and Miss Lottie V.
Horner were married Wednesday night at
9 o'clock, at the home of Mr. Aaron
Chalkley. Rev. E. P. Dahl performed

9 o'clock, at the home of Mr. Aaron Chalkley. Rev. E. P. Dahl performed the ceremony.

The colcred Young Men's Christian Association held their annual meeting Tuesday night, at their rooms, on upper Hull street. The reports of the officers for the last year were received. After the transaction of business concerning the Association, officers for the ensuing year were elected. The annual sermon will be delivered by Rev. Z. D. Lewis, D. D., of Richmond, Sinday night, December 2, 1894, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. A. Spencer of Cowardin-Avenue church, preached last night on "Why I am a Christian, and why I am not a Campbellite." The meetings in this church will close to-night.

On Belle Isle there are only two departments at work—the bar-mill and the horse-shoe department. The tin department, which is a new departure, has not as yet started in full blast.

The spike mill in the lower part of the city, is is reported, will start up about the first of December.

The walkway on Clopton street, between Hull street and the River road, is being curbed and cindered by the congressation of Clopton-Street church.

Mr. W. S. Goode and daughter, of Powhatan Courthouse, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city, have returned home.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church give the congression of the congression of the presented and the returned home.

ave an oyster and ice-cream supper last ight. It was well attended, and a good um was realized.

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING. Miss Berta Loyall Now the Wife of Mr.

A very pretty home wedding took place vesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, on west residence of the bride's parents, on west Main street, when Miss Berta Loyall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Loyall, became the wife of Mr. Charles Windle, a well-known young business man of this city. The parlors were handsomely decorated with white chrysanthenums and parlor lamps, which blended into a pretty picture. Miss Loyall, the sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Mr. 'Mred S. Kraker was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Landrum; after which a delightful luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Windle left at 4:40 o'clock for a western tour. They will reside in Richmond.

Among those present at the wedding

Ther Wroden Wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Oppenhimer had a very pleasant celebration of the fifth anniversary of their marriage, at their residence, No. 105 north Ninth street, Wednesday night. There were many callers among the friends and relatives of the popular couple, and a number of presents suitable to the occasion. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening spent.

Hon Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College, will address the Society for Historical and Geographical Study, of Richmond College, at \$15 o'clock to-night in the nublic hall. The subject will be "Memoires of Yorktown." The public is cordially invited.

In reply to an editorial in one of our morning papers, it seems that the subcommittee's report has been misinterpreted. Our object was, has been, and is, to be just; fair and equitable in all questions that come before us and have only one object in view—namely, that of doing what is best for the city's interest, and also for the citizens at large. It appears that our late report to the Grounds and Buildings Committee, relative to the telephone question, has been misunderstood by some people, who think we were actuated by this company's acceptance or rejection of the request made in making this report. We desire to say that this is an error, if it has been so construed by any one, as we were first, last and always opposed to accepting any free service. In asking this free service we only took up the end of the string which was left hanging by the former committee's action. Our intent never was to recommend free service, but to follow the line of action indicated in our report. Courtesy, however, demanded that the company should be heard, hence we were willing to listen to any proposition. We do not, and shall not, ask for free telecompany should be heard, hence we were willing to listen to any proposition. We do not, and shall not, ask for free telephones, but what we do want is that the city shall have what she is entitled to-that our citizens shall be protected, and if any other company wishes, or the present will give us value received, proper privileges may be granted, benefitting all, providing for all, and not the few, or a monopoly. nonopoly.
In our judgment, no other method
btain the desired end could be adopt

obtain the desired end could be adopted other than the repeal of the existing ordinance which, we are pleased to see, our colleagues agreed to at the last meeting.

Respectfully,

MARX GUNST.

JOHN M. KING.

THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT. Bave the Skirts_How to Raise Them Gracefully and Effectually From the Ground.



ONE WAY.

There is some difference of opinion among those who know as to the proper manner of lifting the skirt from the street in walking. It is easy to see this in the shopping district, where so many ladies consregate. Since the skirt has been shortened so as to entirely clear the ground the matter is not so important as it was. Nevertheless, no lady will risk soiling her new gown by allowing it to drag over a curb or through a mudpuddle. Even if a skirt does not touch the floor when one stands straight and cilli, it often dips slightly in walking, and, stiffened as it is with the stiffest of hair-cloth or linen, the stones of the pavement will scrape it off like so much sand paper.

of hair-cioth or linen, the stones of the pavement will scrape it off like so much sand paper.

In lifting the skirt there are three things to be considered: Grace, modesty and care for the skirt. I have seen ladies step over a mud puidle in such a manner as to shame a chorus girl, and if untidiness be added to the sin of grace-lessness and immodesty, the result is almost tragic. A buttonless button hole glares from beneath a lifted skirt with an intensity that no number of diamonds worn above can dim.

There are two approved methods of raising the skirt. One is that shown in the above picture, where the dress is grasped half-way down the back and brought forward. This is probably the most graceful, but one very often finds the dress solied and worn on the side where the dress is held, underneath the folds formed by the back of the skirt. Another objection to this method is that it is ant to crush the stiffening in the back of the skirt.

The best way to effectually clear the skirt from the ground—especially in the present style of dress—is to grasp the dress at the back, near the top of the skirt, holding it with the palm of the hand turned outward. This raises the whole skirt and also carries it farther back, thus avoiding any contact with wet or muddy rubbers. The picture above

whole skirt and also carries it farther back, thus avoiding any contact with wet or muddy rubbers. The picture above is given to show the opera cape, which is white, brocaded with tiny gold figures, and lined with white and gold plaid. The hat is black with the gold ball trimming which is so popular.

If you can't, and want to have work done in first-class manner, send your orders to The Times office.

309 E. BROAD ST.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 17c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 25c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Pants, 25c.—the
best value ever offerre! in these goods.
Full lines of Merino Underwear, in
White and Natural Wool, for sents and
children, and full assortment of Ladies'
White Merino Underwear.
White Blankets, 56c. a pair.
Calleo Comforts, 56c. a pair.
Calleo Comforts, 55c.
4 radis Tape (in backage) for 5c.
4 boxes Hair Pins (in one large bex) for
5c.

Turkey-Red Table Damask, 19c. Calleo Remnants by the pound at 19c. Ends Navy Blue Calleo, 1 to 6 yards, Unbleached Cotton, for lining, at 3c.; -2 and 4c, for the yard wide. Elegant values in 5c. Unbleached Cot

Chenille Portieres, 50.98 a pair. Chenille Table Covers, 200. Unbleached Table Damask, all linen, at

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We own most of Leakesville Unbleached Knitting Cotton that is now upon the Richmond market, and offer it at the low prices of 15c. per pound, or 19 pounds

or \$1.75.

This Leakesville Unbleached Knitting botton we have is 3 and 5 strands, and pecial inducements will be offered to nearchants wishing to purchase 50 to 100 bounds of it. The mills are burnt and he manufacturer is out of business, so his will probably be the last apportunity o purchase this celebrated Knitting Coton.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! CHRISTMAS GOODS!

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

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YOU WILL FIND THE Largest Assortment

CLOAKS & CAPES HERE!

SEE THAT \$5.00 CAPE!



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad. THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

FRIDAY, November 23, 1894. Immense crowds throng the store and the brisk selling of the week leaves many a worthy

REMNANT!

Each department shows up its own wares with original and reduced prices side by side. We cut into the value of money by halves and quarters. We can only mention enough to show what our General Reduced Prices are.

Mourning Fabrics.

7 yards All-Wool Creponette, was \$4.83, for \$2.25. 7 yards All-Wool Creponette, was \$1.83, for \$2.25.
31-4 yards 46-inch wide Serge, was \$1.58, for \$1.25.
7 yards 46-inch wide Serge, was \$1.58, for \$1.25.
7 yards All-Wool Storm Serge, was \$2.50, for \$2.25.
43-8 yards 54-inch wide Cheviot, was \$2.50, for \$1.65.
61-2 yards All-Wool Figured Crepe Cloth, was \$6.40, for \$1.
COLORED DRESS GOODS—
71-4 yards Homespun, all wool, was 25c, is lies a yard.
63-4 yards Navy Storm Serge, was 15c, is lie a yard.
63-4 wards Navy Storm Serge, was 121-2c, for 7c—lengths from 4 to 81-2 yards.
13 Remnants All-Wool Serge, 46 inches

yards.

13 Remnants All-Wool Serge, 46 inches wide, in lengths from 31-2 to 9 yards, was 48c, for 25c.

2 pleces of All-Wool Fancy, 8 and 7 yards, respectively, was 48c a yard, for 30c a yard.

Among the Silks a great number of bran new goods only received during the week.

12 pieces of Black Silks, varying in qualities and in lengths, from 3 to 11

quanties and in league, yards.

New Evening Creponettes, in light tints, lengths from 1 to 5 yards, all silk, price 19c a yard.

COTTON FABRICS—
21 Remnants of 44 Bleached Muslins, 7 and 8c grade, for 45 a yard.

38 Remnants of Bleached Canton Flannels, 121-26 grade, for 61-4c.

Remnants of new Red Calicoes, 8c grade, for 43-4c.

CORSETS—

6 White and Gray 50c Corsets, sizes 18, 20, 21 and 24, for 25c, 2 P. D. Corsets, sizes 19 and 21, from co. 7 Ferries' Corset Waists for 17c, LINENS 4

4 Remnants of Half Bleached Table Linen, were 57c, for 25c a yard. Fringed Linen Dollies, were 57c a dozen, for the model of the property of t

for 2c each.

for 2c each.

for 2c each.

Tray Cloths, were 23c, for 10c each.

Colored Bordered Bleached Plamask
Dollies, were Sic a dozen, for 4c each.

Letter Egretian Yarn Ribbed Vests
(slight manufacturer's imperfection).

Sc grade, for 15c each.

Remnants Linen Damask Toweling.

1 to 21-2 yards, was 121-2c, for 8c a
yard.

5 Crochet Bed Quilts, were 35c, for 60c.

OOKS1 Oxford Bible was \$4.50, for \$3.
1 set of Thackeray, was \$4.50, for \$1.
20 Handy Classics, were 35c, for 17c.
69 Paper-Bound Books, were 10, 25 and
50c, for 5, 10 and 15c.
5 broken packages of Writing Paper,
was 16c, for 10c. The slightest imperfection throws

a Wrap into the Remnant pile that

other merchants, perhaps, sell without a hint of damage. 6 sample Capes, tan, full double Cape, velvet collars, Kersey cioth, were \$8.50, for \$4.75.
2 Black Double Capes, velvet collar, were \$8.75, for \$4.75.
1 Black Double Cape, disgonal cloth, braided, was \$4.50, for \$2.50.
1 Navy Jacket, size 31, 40-inch length, tallor made, was \$12.50, for \$8.50.
2 Diagonal Tan Coats, sizes 32 and 36, velvet cloth bound collar, were \$10, for \$6.50.

for \$8.50.

3 Ten Pilot Cloth Coats, tape seam appliques, were \$22.75, for \$16.50.

2 Rlack Golf Capes, lines with plaid sifk, were \$12.50, for \$8.

3 Sik Plush Capes, trimmed with Marten Fur, were \$11.75, for \$6.50.
Besides, quite a number of other Garments.

ments.
FEATHER SALE—
16 Colored Ostrich Feathers, were \$1.50 to \$5, are to be 75c to \$2.50.
Coque Feathers, were 55c, are to be 25c. Housefurnishing Department.

DOLLS! DOLLS!

Over 500 Dolls left from last year. The collection consists of Bisque, Jointed Kid, Patent Dressed and others-the entire lot will be marked out on a large table at 25c on the dollar and less.

Hurry and do your pickingsome are only slightly soiled from handling.

A table of Vases and other ornamental pieces, all slightly damaged. will go at one quarter original prices.

Seven Toilet Sets, slight short-

25 Salad Bowls, handsomely decorated, only one of a kind, were \$1.50 to \$2.25

ges to each-all will be sold at half price. I lot Exy-Shell Thinness After Dinner Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, value 25c a pair, for 5c. The above are only some of the Rem-nants in this department.

THE COHEN CO.

519 E. Broad St. 'Phone 888.

We now claim our line of GENT'S FURNISHINGS is more complete than any concern in the city. Another inducement for you to deal with us is that we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on any article in our line. We are now in a position to serve the public to the best possible advantage. Give us a call and you will find we know a few things. *CAMEL'S-HAIR SHIRTS AND DRAW-ERS, that were \$1, now \$2c.-fine.

CAMEL'S-HAIR SHIRTS AND WINTER UNDERWEAR, from the cheapest to the best.

WEAR. WEAR.
All the latest styles in E. & W. COL-LARS and other popul.r brands.
The best brands of LAUNDERED AND UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.
CALL ON US—A TYPICAL GENT'S FURNISHING STORE.

A. K. & C. E. SCHAAP, Gent's Furnishings and Sporting, 519 East Broad Street. 'Phone 888.

Special Offering

CHARLES STREET,

WINTER STYLES SILK - WAISTS.



The above cut is a fac-simile of our STRIPED SURAH WAIST, with Velvet

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW WINTER STYLES go on sale to-day at QUICK-SELLING PRICES. Big reduction in prices on all our TRIMMED SALLORS AND WARRY I HAIS, as well as all our UNTRIMMED FELT SHAPES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' GLOVES, CHILDREN'S MIT-TENS, LEGGINS—all sizes.

A large variety of CASHMERE GLOVES or Ladies and Children in Black and Colors.

MITTENS in all the various grades, from 10c, up-to fit the infant, the Child, or Adult. A large variety to select from.

KNITTED LibrailNS, also JERSEY STOCKINNETTE LEGGINS, buttoned at the side-sall sizes. DRAWERS LEGGINS

KAUFMANN & CO. COR. FOURTH & BROAD.

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WITH OUR Low & Popular Prices.

VIRGINIA

Corner Seventh and Broad,

Richmond, Va. Opp. Richmond Theatre.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE HAD SO MANY NOVELTIES IN

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR FURNITURE.

Nearly one-half our stock being exclusive designs not found a sewhere. In our Upholstery Department



you will find the finest line of BROCATELLES, SILK DAMASKS

TAPESTRIES, ETC., in the city Your old Farlor Suita

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